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struct a technique, or even to visualize it, if the precise manner of manipulation could be stated: just the way the object should be held, and what is done with the left hand and what with the right hand. Many striking correspondences appear between different techniques in details of holding and handling—as between coiled pottery and coiled basket work—and sometimes the question of the usual direction of a coil is raised, as, for instance, that in the formation of the Eskimo winter house. Another question suggested is that of the habits in hand work among men and among women, whether the manner of holding the work would be the same, and the manipulating, or whether it would be different—as is sometimes the case in sewing. Perhaps more detailed information on each technique would bring out these resemblances or establish the differences.

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“THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE METHODS OF FIRE-MAKING”:<sup>1</sup> A REPLY

DR. DIXON has recently called attention to some discrepancies in my paper on migration<sup>2</sup> and his kindly interest is much appreciated. He is quite right in making much over my inadvertent error in stating that the flexible thong method is confined to Borneo, and apologies are due Henry Balfour for the unintentional statement which will be corrected in a subsequent publication. Dr. Dixon has not contributed any facts that militate against the characterization of Africa and America as areas of the fire drill. It is also believed that this is the substratum method in Australia, as the drill was used by tribes farthest from the influences that came through the York peninsula. Manifestly, since the paper was not a discussion of the distribution of fire-making methods, it was unnecessary to confine the plough to Polynesians whose only method it is, or to trace the plough over the vast confines of Melanesia. Not much stress is laid upon the suggestions as to the distribution of prehistoric peoples to the mainland, or their identification with existing tribes formerly thought to resemble oceanic tribes. It may be said that one group of the Malays are so distributed, but in a comparatively limited area. As to the Philippines the language drift shows Malayo-Polynesian influence reaching these islands.

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<sup>1</sup> *American Anthropologist*, vol. 18, no. 3, p. 445.

<sup>2</sup> “The Distribution of Man in Relation to the Invention of Fire-Making Methods,” *American Anthropologist* (N. S.), vol. 18, no. 2.